

We have not noticed any alarming degree of hilarity on the part of the stand-up crowd since the recent rains in Kansas.

The free silver wave which started in Colorado is now sweeping the golden state, and Weaver is riding on top of it.

A. W. SMITH is one of those generous souls who would rather burn a carload of wheat than give a bushel to a union workingman.

Don't lose any sleep about Alabama in the presidential election. She will be found somewhere near the head of the procession.

The death sentence of H. Clay King was commuted by Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee and the culprit sent to the pen for life. What sort of a political move was that?

WHENEVER the Populists, any place in Kansas, make a county or district ticket that there is no hope of beating, the republicans call it a fusion ticket. The state is getting just full of "fusion tickets."

THERE is more Christianity among the Kansas farmers who are sending grain to the Homestead workingmen than there has been in congress since the war. This is not a matter of statistics, but it is a fact.

WHAT has come over the spirit of the dreams of the *State Journal* recently to induce it to support W. E. Sterne for state senator? It can't be possible that the city printing had anything to do with it.

It is well enough to be confident, but this is not a good year for People's party men to sleep during business hours. The rascals whose business is to steal elections and "get there" will still bear watching.

JUDGE NORMILE, of St. Louis, committed suicide while the court was investigating his record. There's where he displayed better judgment than Judge Botkin, of Kansas. But Normile did not have a Republican senate and a governor standing back of him.

ONE object of this campaign is to show the "stand-up" fakirs that Kansas don't lose their heads on account of a good crop. They would not lose their wits even if the farmers could get a reasonable price for their crops. Kansas could stand a little prosperity occasionally.

EVEN a Pinkerton thug sometimes kicks backwards. One of them, named Lelar, has sued his employers for \$20,000 damages on account of injuries received from the workingmen at Homestead. Carnegie ought to use his influence with the president to get the man a pension.

MR. HARRISON and his committee are gloating over the fact that they have \$50,000 in the treasury which Matt Quay won betting on the last presidential election. The funniest part of the case is that Quay says he bought the winning pool tickets with Wanamaker's Sunday school money.

## THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

We have been requested to publish a table showing the production of gold and silver since the discovery of gold in California. As this would probably lead to additional inquiries we have decided to make our tables complete in the start, hoping that subscribers will preserve the information.

The following table is from Del Mar's history of the precious metals and shows in pounds sterling the average annual production, chiefly by decades, from the discovery of America to the year 1800, from American mines:

Period.	Gold.	Silver.
1492 to 1545.....	£ 340,000	£ 120,000
1546 to 1555.....	600,000	3,400,000
1556 to 1570.....	540,000	1,400,000
1571 to 1590.....	400,000	1,400,000
1591 to 1600.....	600,000	2,800,000
1601 to 1610.....	600,000	2,300,000
1611 to 1620.....	500,000	2,300,000
1621 to 1630.....	500,000	2,140,000
1631 to 1640.....	600,000	2,000,000
1641 to 1650.....	600,000	2,600,000
1651 to 1660.....	500,000	2,440,000
1661 to 1670.....	500,000	2,440,000
1671 to 1680.....	500,000	2,440,000
1681 to 1690.....	500,000	2,440,000
1691 to 1700.....	1,500,000	2,300,000
1701 to 1710.....	2,400,000	2,000,000
1711 to 1720.....	2,400,000	2,300,000
1721 to 1730.....	3,000,000	2,400,000
1731 to 1740.....	6,000,000	2,000,000
1741 to 1750.....	4,000,000	3,200,000
1751 to 1760.....	2,300,000	3,800,000
1761 to 1770.....	2,000,000	3,800,000
1771 to 1780.....	2,000,000	5,000,000
1781 to 1790.....	2,000,000	5,000,000
1791 to 1800.....	2,000,000	6,400,000
Total, 308 years.....	£393,120,000	£745,300,000

The following table, from the same authority, shows the annual production from 1801 to 1877:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1801.....	£ 2,000,000	£ 5,100,000
1802.....	1,800,000	6,250,000
1803.....	1,600,000	7,100,000
1804.....	2,200,000	7,000,000
1805.....	2,000,000	7,400,000
1806.....	2,000,000	7,300,000
1807.....	2,000,000	6,800,000
1808.....	2,000,000	6,600,000
1809.....	2,000,000	7,500,000
1810.....	2,000,000	6,200,000
1811.....	2,000,000	5,200,000
1812.....	1,300,000	4,300,000
1813.....	1,400,000	4,540,000
1814.....	1,400,000	4,540,000
1815.....	1,300,000	3,700,000
1816.....	1,200,000	4,200,000
1817.....	1,200,000	4,100,000
1818.....	1,400,000	4,200,000
1819.....	1,800,000	4,800,000
1820.....	1,600,000	4,500,000
1821.....	2,000,000	3,900,000
1822.....	1,800,000	4,500,000
1823.....	1,800,000	4,200,000
1824.....	2,000,000	4,200,000
1825.....	2,200,000	4,100,000
1826.....	2,200,000	4,040,000
1827.....	2,000,000	4,320,000
1828.....	2,000,000	4,300,000
1829.....	2,000,000	4,300,000
1830.....	2,000,000	4,400,000
1831.....	2,400,000	4,400,000
1832.....	2,400,000	4,300,000
1833.....	2,400,000	4,300,000
1834.....	2,400,000	4,200,000
1835.....	3,000,000	4,000,000
1836.....	3,000,000	4,000,000
1837.....	3,000,000	4,000,000
1838.....	3,000,000	4,000,000
1839.....	3,000,000	4,400,000
1840.....	4,000,000	4,800,000
1841.....	4,000,000	5,000,000
1842.....	4,000,000	5,100,000
1843.....	4,000,000	5,600,000
1844.....	4,000,000	6,400,000
1845.....	4,000,000	6,000,000
1846.....	5,840,000	6,300,000
1847.....	8,000,000	6,800,000
1848.....	13,500,000	7,800,000
1849.....	17,400,000	7,600,000
1850.....	18,640,000	7,750,000
1851.....	24,000,000	8,100,000
1852.....	38,740,000	8,120,000
1853.....	31,000,000	8,120,000
1854.....	35,400,000	8,120,000
1855.....	37,500,000	8,120,000
1856.....	39,520,000	8,140,000
1857.....	36,600,000	8,140,000
1858.....	38,920,000	8,140,000
1859.....	38,980,000	8,100,000
1860.....	23,800,000	8,100,000
1861.....	22,700,000	8,540,000
1862.....	21,500,000	9,040,000
1863.....	21,400,000	9,440,000
1864.....	22,000,000	10,140,000
1865.....	26,140,000	10,400,000
1866.....	24,440,000	10,140,000
1867.....	22,800,000	10,840,000
1868.....	21,940,000	10,040,000
1869.....	21,240,000	9,480,000
1870.....	21,380,000	10,320,000
1871.....	21,400,000	12,200,000
1872.....	19,220,000	13,040,000
1873.....	19,440,000	14,040,000
1874.....	18,100,000	14,000,000
1875.....	19,500,000	14,000,000
1876.....	18,000,000	15,200,000
1877.....	18,000,000	14,900,000
Total.....	£300,540,000	£548,200,000

The director of the mint furnishes

the following table of gold and silver produced from the mines of the United States from 1878 to 1889:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1878.....	2,470,800	34,800,000
1879.....	1,881,200	38,500,000
1880.....	1,741,000	36,000,000
1881.....	1,673,012	34,700,000
1882.....	1,572,187	32,000,000
1883.....	1,451,250	30,000,000
1884.....	1,489,590	29,700,000
1885.....	1,559,325	29,800,000
1886.....	1,560,125	31,000,000
1887.....	1,598,375	32,000,000
1888.....	1,591,441	32,700,000
1889.....	1,587,000	32,500,000
1878.....	34,800,000	34,800,000
1879.....	38,500,000	31,550,000
1880.....	36,000,000	30,250,000
1881.....	34,700,000	27,650,000
1882.....	32,000,000	26,000,000
1883.....	30,000,000	24,120,000
1884.....	29,700,000	23,800,000
1885.....	29,800,000	23,900,000
1886.....	31,000,000	24,000,000
1887.....	32,000,000	24,200,000
1888.....	32,700,000	24,200,000
1889.....	32,500,000	24,000,000

The foregoing tables show how absolutely inadequate are the supplies of gold and silver to furnish a sufficient currency even were the entire product converted into money, which is far from being the case. The difference in the commercial and the coin value of silver represents the depreciation resulting from its demonetization; and when it is remembered that the variation in the price of wheat, corn and cotton follow closely the variation between the commercial and the coin value of silver, it will be seen just how much the government has discriminated, not alone against silver, but also against the agricultural products of the entire country.

## THE CAPITAL IN A ROLE.

The greenbacks were always redeemed, says the *Topeka Advocate*, every time the government received them for public dues, and it was the exception clause alone that made them depreciate. Will the *Advocate* explain, then, why the various issues of treasury notes prior to the war, which had no exception clause, depreciated?—*Capital*.

This is a very easy method the *Capital* takes to escape from the consequences of the discussion of this question. The *Advocate* has completely exploded everything that bore the semblance of argument which the *Capital* has produced upon this subject, and quoted authorities absolutely establishing the fact that it was the exception clause that caused the depreciation of greenbacks as compared with gold. The *Capital* entirely ignores these authorities, as is its custom, and endeavors to escape the dilemma in which it is placed by asking questions. The *Advocate* is perfectly willing to answer legitimate questions when it is accorded equally fair treatment. We have at many different times asked the *Capital* questions upon various subjects, and never yet got an answer to one of them. This, however, would make no difference with us if the question of the *Capital* was sufficiently definite to be susceptible of an answer within reasonable space. There were several issues of paper money prior to the war, no two of which were issued under like conditions, and some of which did not depreciate, as we have

shown on former occasions. The *Capital* has a way of overlooking these facts, however, when we present them, and afterwards calling for the same information just the same as though it had never been given. Let it answer in a fair and logical manner the facts presented in our article to which the paragraph quoted above refers, and we will then consider the propriety of presenting other facts. Its method of escape from an unpleasant dilemma cannot be encouraged.

## ANTHONY NOT SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS.

Since the article relating to the order of the railroad commissioners respecting freight rates was in type, the case of A. B. Symms & Co. against the commissioners has been decided at Atchison against the commissioners, the court holding that it is unlawful for them to make any rate that will discriminate in favor of the wholesaler and against the retailer. Thus do the courts interfere with our would-be congressman in his methods of standing up for Kansas.

## COWLEY COUNTY.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE: The Populists of old Cowley held their county convention here to-day with nothing to dampen their ardor except a heavy rain storm, which drove the delegates from the City park to Highland hall, right in the midst of their afternoon session.

Three of the present officials were renominated, viz: Senator King, who was last elected as a republican, District Clerk Fuller, and Superintendent Mrs. Brady. Probate Judge Sitton had given notice several months ago that he would decline a renomination for business reasons, and his place was filled by R. C. Maurer. G. W. Scott, one of the best lawyers in the city, was named for county attorney. Indications are that the ticket will be elected by 600 majority. O. S. Gibson, ex-sheriff, is county chairman.

The Republicans held a district convention here to-day also, and nominated J. H. Gilliland for representative.

Arkansas City, August 13.

## MARSHALL COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE: Marshall county's People's party convention was held at Marysville on the 6th; the greatest harmony prevailed. The four county officers now holding those positions with People's party permits were renominated with little opposition. The following are the nominees: For senator of the Forty-second district, James Shearer, jr.; representative Nineteenth district, Mr. Berry; probate judge, G. Goodwin; county attorney, W. S. Glass; superintendent public instruction, V. H. Biddison; clerk of the court, Denton Burton. After adjournment the central committee organized by electing Andrew Shearer chairman, and Giles E. Scoville secretary. CONTRIBUTOR.

Some of our newspaper friends have expressed an anxiety to know who are the responsible editors of the *Advocate* and *Tribune* since the recent consolidation. It is easily answered by stating that the former editors, Dr. S. McFallin and George Wagner, are at the helm, as the management do not believe in swapping horses while crossing the stream.

The *Advocate* and *Tribune* and the *Kansas Farmer* can still be had at \$1.75 a year. Every farmer needs them both.